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NEWMARKET RURAL DISTRICT

in the

Administrative County of Cambridgeshire

and the Isle of Ely

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1965

P. K. SYLVESTER,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Health,

Newmarket Rural District Council,

Shire Hall,

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Tel No : Cambridge 58811

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GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area: Land 80,856 acres.

Water 245 acres.

Number of Parishes: 22.

Rateable Value: £540,321 (1.4.66).

Sum represented by a penny rate for the year 1965-1966: £2,091.

Estimated number of inhabited houses: 8,010.

Estimated mid-year Home Population: 21,720.

Census Population 1961: 20,879.

Birth Rate	17.3
(Corrected)	17.6
Death Rate	11.4
(Corrected)	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate ..	~~58.8~~ 58.0

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN

Councillor R. S. T. Bowden, Dip. Bact., M.R.C.V.S.

COUNCILLORS

E. Cooper Bland.

J. H. Budden.

F. S. Fuller.

A. F. Gathercole.

Rev'd. J. B. Goodchild.

Mrs. S. Horwood-Smart.

Col. D. R. B. Kaye, D.S.O., J.P.

H. Palmer, J.P.

J. G. A. Paul.

E. J. Pollard.

Mrs. J. O'N. Smith, J.P.

R. B. Taylor.

L. G. Warren.

Mrs. M. West.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:	P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	D. Howells, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspectors:	F. H. Mason, A.R.S.H. J. Townsend, A.R.S.H.
Clerk:	Mrs. S. E. Morley.

To the Chairman and Members
of the
Newmarket Rural District Council.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1965, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/1966, dated 11th January, 1966.

Vital Statistics.

The estimated population increase in 1965 was 360, which was even higher than last year's increase. The birth rate was lower than last year's relatively high figure, being also lower than the national rate for the year. The death rate was higher than for last year, but was slightly lower than the national rate. It is pleasing to record that the infant death rate was ~~virtually~~ ^{exactly} the same as last year's low rate, particularly as the small infant population numbers involved might lead one to have expected some fluctuation this year nearer to the 1961-3 figures. The number of stillbirths was the same as for 1964, but owing to the smaller number of births, this gave a higher rate relative to 1964.

Infectious Diseases.

There was a slight increase in the notifications for Scarlet Fever during 1965 (9) over those for 1964 (6); 7 of these cases were between five and fifteen years of age. The Whooping Cough notifications for the year were 6, being half the number for the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the number of Measles notifications, as was to be expected for 1965, the majority of notifications being children aged four to nine years.

As in the previous year, only 1 case of Food Poisoning was notified; this being due to Salmonella Bredeney. The food vehicle was never definitely identified but might have been a pork pie or cooked meats. A case of Salmonella Typhimurium infection involving a boy aged 3 years living on a farm also came to our notice in August. The rest of the family were not infected. Subsequent investigations led to the discovery that there had been some instances of diarrhoea among young calves on this farm prior to the child being infected. The veterinary surgeon attending the farm was notified but Salmonella infection was not isolated from the calves at that time. Further scouring occurred among the calves on this farm later on in the year, and Salmonella Typhimurium of the same phage type as had previously infected the little boy was isolated from one of these calves. The Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was contacted and they advised the veterinary surgeon and farmer as to the measures to be taken to control this infection among the cattle on the farm.

Six new cases (five males) of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. Three of these six cases were resident in Soham, but the diagnosis was not confirmed subsequently in one of them. As it is five years since the last community M.M.R. survey at Soham (referred to in my predecessor's 1961 Annual Report), a further survey is now due. Arrangements are being made to have it in the Autumn of 1966.

Sanitary Circumstances.

The Council built nearly as many houses during the year as in 1964. 62 dwellings were built, 39 of these being old persons' bungalows. The part-timber framed form of construction, referred to in last year's report, apparently gives a high standard of thermal insulation and renders the dwellings condensation free. The rate of private building in the district again showed an increase on the rate for the previous year. 15 families were rehoused from unfit properties in 1965.

The work of modernising existing older council houses continues and the department has continued to encourage private property owners to take advantage of the Discretionary and Standard Grant improvement schemes.

Special attention was again paid to caravan sites within the district, particularly where itinerants were concerned. The results (as regards this authority) of the national survey of itinerant caravan dwellers held in March are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report, and do not appear to present an acute problem. However, an approach from the County Council on this matter is awaited.

Much attention was paid, as usual, to the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations at the various food and catering establishments in the district. 100% meat inspection was carried out at the slaughterhouses situated in the district without undue difficulty.

Mr. F. W. Sanders, the Engineer to the Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board has kindly furnished us with his usual report on the water supply. 1965 was the second year in which no restriction on the use of hosepipes was necessary. This was in part due to the improvements made by the Board since its formation and in part to the rainfall in the spring and summer. Progress continues to be made on the Woodditton, Beck Row and Bottisham and Swaffham Prior Schemes.

Following the receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 15/65 the Council decided by eleven votes to ten to inform the County Council that it did not wish fluoride to be introduced into the public water supplies. This was a reversal of the decision made by the Council in 1962. Much discussion on this subject took place, both at a national level and in various courts, during the intervening period and in my professional opinion the bulk of the medical and scientific evidence is overwhelmingly in favour of the efficacy and safety of fluoridation (up to 1 p.p.m.). However, the power of decision on this matter is, in fact, vested in the County Council.

The Swaffham Bulbeck Sewerage Scheme was completed during the year and all the sewers laid in the parish of Chippenham, although the sewage disposal plant had not been installed. Schemes were also in the course of preparation for Kirtling, including a part of Cheveley, Ashley and the Soham Fringe Areas. Ministry inquiries were held during the year on the Isleham and Swaffham Prior and Reach Schemes and towards the end of the year the Ministry were approached regarding the expedition of their approval on account of their priority. At the time of writing the Ministry have agreed that tenders for these two schemes can be invited. During the year the Chief Public Health Inspector carried out surveys in Soham, Fordham and Burwell on the current situation vis-a-vis the number of dwellings that had connected to the main sewer since the respective schemes had been completed; in addition the number of dwellings that were still not provided with water closets, still had cesspools in use, or were not provided with bathrooms were noted. Further details and the Chief Public Health Inspector's comments will be found in the body of his report.

The weekly refuse collection continues to work satisfactorily and no comment further to the remarks made in last year's report seems to be necessary.

In March 1966 the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted his report on the work carried out by the department since the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 came into force on August 1st 1964. A considerable amount of work has been done by the department in this connection and much advice and encouragement given to owners of shops and offices. In his report the Chief Public Health Inspector devoted a considerable amount of space to the question of lighting and he gave a very interesting and comprehensive account of the situation in this respect.

There were seven schools situated in this district with swimming pools during 1965. The department continued to advise on chlorination as in previous years.

A considerable amount of time was spent in investigating complaints from neighbours regarding noise at night from a certain factory in the district. Ample use was made of the sound level meter and discussions took place between representatives of this authority and the management staff of the factory concerned over the ways and means of lessening the noise. We were guided very much in our assessment of this noise, and in the advice that we gave, by the Wilson Report. To date, no further complaints have been received.

Once again I should like to record my appreciation of Mr. Howells, the two additional public health inspectors, Mrs. Morley, and all the other members of the public health department. The keenness, diligence, and courteous manner in which they carry out their work is almost beyond praise, and I think that the Council is very fortunate to be served by persons of such calibre.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee I extend my thanks for their sustained interest and support throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
PETER SYLVESTER.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations).

Live Births.								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	170	357
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	19
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	177	376
Birth rate per thousand estimated population								..	..	17.3
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.02)								..	..	17.6
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)								..	..	18.0
Still Births.								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Rate per thousand live and still births								..	..	18.3
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)								..	..	15.7
Deaths.								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	107	248
Death rate per thousand estimated population								..	..	11.4
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.93)								..	..	10.6
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)								..	..	11.5
Infant Mortality. Deaths of infants under one year of age.								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)

(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets).

Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)	..	..	..	8.0
Infant Mortality rate (England and Wales)	..	..	..	19.0
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)	..	..	5.3	
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)	..	5.3		
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)	..	..	..	23.5
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births	..	..	..	8.4
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births	..	..	..	Nil
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	5.1%
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per thousand live and still births	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	59
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	..	..	..	1
Deaths from whooping cough	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from measles	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from pneumonia	..	..	..	12
Deaths from influenza	..	..	..	7
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	Nil

CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
*Birth Rate	14.6	14.5	15.1	15.6	14.4	16.9	15.8	17.8	17.6	18.4	17.3
*Death Rate	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.6	11.4
Infant Mortality Rate	27.2	17.1	19.6	16.2	17.5	5.9	15.1	18.6	32.3	5.1	~~5.3~~ 8.0
	(8)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(5)	(7)	(12)	(2)	(3).

*These rates are uncorrected. The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year)

TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS.

								MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
4 weeks and under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
25 and under 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
35 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
45 and under 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
55 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	43
65 and under 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	15	62
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	59	114
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	107	248

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Medical Officer of Health.

“The Cambridgeshire United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Order 1951” provides for the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health to the Chesterton, Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils. As from April, 1st 1965 this officer was also appointed Deputy County Medical Officer to the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council.

Public Health Inspectors.

During the year Mr. Howells continued as Chief Public Health Inspector assisted by Mr. Mason, and Mr. Townsend. The latter joined us at the beginning of the year from St. Faiths and Aylsham R.D.C.

Laboratory Facilities.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertake bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water samples, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious diseases.

Hospitals.

There are no General Hospitals situated in the area. Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to Cambridge City Isolation Hospital.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (Infectious Disease) REGULATIONS, 1953.

No action has been necessary relating to “Carriers” of food poisoning infections.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960.

To date this Council has not received notice of any persons or firms within this district who are keeping or using radioactive material.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 31 (as amended).

Meals on Wheels.

The meals-on-wheels service voluntarily provided at Soham and Burwell has continued. Since the last report was written a service has also been provided at Bottisham through the W.V.S. Our thanks are again due to all those persons who have given up some of their time to make this possible.

Section 47.

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

Section 50.

No action was necessary under this Section during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1965.

Age in Years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis		Dysentery	Measles	Totals
			Paralytic	Non-Paralytic			
Under 1 year	—	3	—	—	—	10	13
1 — ..	—	—	—	—	1	56	57
2 — ..	—	—	—	—	—	61	61
3 — ..	1	—	—	—	—	81	82
4 — ..	1	1	—	—	—	106	108
5 — 9 ..	3	2	—	—	—	290	295
10 — 14 ..	4	—	—	—	—	31	35
15 — 24 ..	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	9	6	—	—	1	646	662
1964 TOTALS	6	12	—	—	—	233	251

Age in Years	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Para- typhoid	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals
Under 5 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5 — 14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 44 ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
45 — 64 ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	3	—	1	2	—	—	6
1964 TOTALS	—	—	1	1	—	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ..	28	22	5	4	33	26
2. Number of Cases notified for first time during year under Regulations—	5	1	—	1	5	2
3. Cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations—						
(a) Transferred from other Districts	1	—	—	—	1	—
(b) From Death Returns	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of Cases removed from Register	2	1	—	—	2	1
6. Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year ..	32	22	5	5	37	27

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION. RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER AT 31.12.65.

Age Group	Male		Female		Total		Grand Total
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	
0 — 15 ..	3	1	1	1	4	2	6
16 — 25 ..	1	—	9	1	10	1	11
26 — 35 ..	2	—	4	1	6	1	7
36 — 45 ..	9	3	7	—	16	3	19
46 — 55 ..	7	1	1	1	8	2	10
56 — 64 ..	7	—	—	1	7	1	8
65 and over ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTALS ..	32	5	22	5	54	10	64

TUBERCULOSIS.

Six cases of respiratory and one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified for the first time during the year. One case was transferred to the district which previously had been notified in another area. At the end of the year there were four more respiratory, and one more non-respiratory, cases on the register.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D. HOWELLS, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.,
Chief Public Health Inspector, Newmarket Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
Park Lane,
Newmarket.

Tel. No : Newmarket 2362.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out during 1965:—

Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	926
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..							207
Canteens and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Miscellaneous Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
Shops (Under Offices and Shops Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Knacker's Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
Infectious Disease Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,294
Sewage Disposal Plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313
Dwellinghouses (including re-visits)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	484
Re Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
Water Supply (excluding visits for sampling)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Nuisances (including re-visits)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Noise Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Dog Boarding Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dangerous Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242
Total									<u>5,897</u>

Number of samples taken:—

Drinking Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Other Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Specimens Collected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Informal Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

PARISH STATISTICS.

Parish	Acreage	Population (1961 Census)	Rateable Value at 1.4.66.	No. of Council Dwellings		1d. Rate Product 1965/66
				Pre-War	Post-War	
ASHLEY	2,225	465	6,682	36	46	26
BOTTISHAM ..	2,854	975	42,051	28	105	170
BRINKLEY ..	1,303	204	6,188	—	28	24
BURROUGH GREEN	2,272	289	4,228	18	22	16
BURWELL	7,010	2,734	111,831	80	207	425
CHEVELEY ..	2,559	1,624	40,666	17	54	158
CHIPPENHAM ..	4,301	366	9,818	—	20	36
DULLINGHAM ..	3,387	520	9,656	9	45	37
FORDHAM L.A. }	4,331	1,709	41,935	85	99	163
FORDHAM N.L.A. }			422			2
ISLEHAM	5,230	1,392	20,927	50	90	82
KENNETT	1,431	340	14,849	4	39	59
KIRTLING	3,126	357	5,641	6	17	22
LODE	3,133	607	10,715	27	43	41
REACH	1,134	269	3,247	4	18	13
SNAILWELL ..	2,034	216	4,927	1	15	16
SOHAM	12,999	5,077	123,097	189	330	489
STETCHWORTH ..	2,891	514	14,144	8	39	48
SWAFFHAM BULBECK	4,110	633	12,321	37	54	47
SWAFFHAM PRIOR	4,889	634	10,307	42	36	38
WESTLEY	1,149	165	2,161	—	6	8
WICKEN	3,965	655	9,160	19	26	36
WOODDITTON ..	4,768	1,134	26,572	26	35	101
GAS			8,776 }			— }
ELECTRICITY						
DISTRIBUTION						34 }
ELECTRICITY						— }
GENERATING						
TOTAL ..	81,101	20,879	£540,321	686	1,374	2091

HOUSING

Houses not included in Clearance Areas.

DEMOLITION & CLOSING ORDERS.

(1) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957	52
(2) Unfit houses closed under Sections 16 & 17, Housing Act, 1957	3
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957..	—
(4) Houses on which Demolition Orders were made	11

REPAIRS.

HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

(5) After informal action by Local Authority	26
(6) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil
(7) After formal notice under Housing Act, 1957	
(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil

ACTION TAKEN DURING THE POST-WAR PERIOD.

Parish	Demolished		Outstanding Orders on Existing Houses			Parts of Buildings Closed	Purchased by N.R.D.C.	D.O's etc. Cancelled
	Houses	Hutments	D.O's	C.O's.	U/T.			
ASHLEY ..	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
BOTTISHAM ..	42	12	—	1	1	1	5	15
BRINKLEY ..	9	—	—	—	2	—	9	—
BURROUGH GREEN ..	17	—	—	—	1	—	13	—
BURWELL ..	45	—	9	3	6	—	—	6
CHEVELEY ..	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
CHIPPENHAM	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
DULLINGHAM	30	—	—	1	—	—	8	—
FORDHAM ..	24	—	4	—	—	—	—	2
ISLEHAM ..	35	—	12	6	3	—	—	4
KENNETT ..	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
KIRTLING ..	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
LODE ..	12	—	2	1	2	—	—	1
REACH ..	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
SNAILWELL ..	4	37	—	5	—	—	—	—
SOHAM ..	81	—	6	5	6	6	—	3
STETCHWORTH	9	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
SWAFFHAM BULBECK	12	—	4	3	2	—	—	4
SWAFFHAM PRIOR ..	14	—	1	—	4	—	—	1
WESTLEY WATERLESS	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WICKEN ..	12	—	4	1	3	—	—	—
WOODDITTON	18	—	7	2	—	—	4	1
TOTAL ..	419	49	54	31	36	8	43	41

New Dwellings.

244 houses were built by private enterprise during the year and the Council built the following dwellings:—

(a)	Old Persons' Bungalows	..	..	..	39
(b)	Other Dwellings	..	..	..	11
(c)	For Sale	..	..	..	12
Total					62

At the end of the year the following Council-owned dwellings were in course of construction:—

PARISH	BUNGALOWS
Ashley	4
Burwell	12
Fordham	8
Isleham	2
Soham	18
Total	44

At the time of writing this report 18 of the above bungalows had been completed and occupied.

Housing of Old People.

A further 39 bungalows have been built for the housing of old people, following the 35 constructed in 1964. All old persons' dwellings are thermally insulated in the walls and ceilings and conduits are left in for the fixing of night storage heaters on request. The part timber framed form of construction, which was reported last year, is proving extremely popular in that the standard of thermal insulation is high, rendering the dwellings condensation free.

The scheme to provide a warden controlled grouped bungalow scheme at Fordham will be in course of construction during 1966.

NEW DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	By the Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	Total
1956	124	49	173
1957	36	59	95
1958	52	85	137
1959	36	34	70
1960	37	67	104
1961	68	84	152
1962	36	100	136
1963	33	145	178
1964	64	211	275
1965	62	244	306
Total	548	1,078	1,626

Council Houses.

2,056 Council owned dwellings are now under the management of the Surveyor and except for a full time Electrician employed by the Council, all maintenance is carried out by outside contractors and local builders under the supervision of a member of the Surveyor's staff. A lady Housing Advisory Officer deals with housing applicants, rent assessment under the differential rent scheme and miscellaneous social problems.

IMPROVEMENTS:

The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in providing the older type of Council houses with bathrooms and piped hot and cold water.

Number of formerly unmodernised houses..	..	..	..	..	..	706
Provided with modern amenities by end of year	..	..	..	..	..	619
Work in progress	..	..	..	..	..	21
Remaining to be improved	..	..	..	..	..	66

The lack of public sewers in a few parishes has retarded this work but it is anticipated that the programme will be completed by 1967.

Housing Improvements—House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act, 1964.

Property owners are still given every encouragement to apply for improvement grants where dwellings lack essential amenities. Although no Housing Improvement Areas have been declared under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, the following statistics indicate the success obtained by persuasion emanating from the public health department.

(a) Number of houses on which Improvement Grants were paid:—

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Discretionary Grants	37	54	44	49	44
Standard Grants..	44	48	48	58	38

(b) Amount Paid in Grants:—

Discretionary Grants	£10,830	£15,180	£12,355	£13,798	£12,204
Standard Grants..	£7,633	£6,819	£5,929	£7,574	£4,947

(c) Number of Properties improved since the Act came into force:—

Discretionary Grants	..	..	..	..	..	620
Standard Grants..	..	..	..	..	..	261

(d) Amount Paid on (c):—

Discretionary Grants	..	..	..	..	..	£147,709
Standard Grants..	..	..	..	..	..	£36,249

(e) Average Discretionary Grant during 1965.. £293 per house
Average Standard Grant during 1965 .. £173 per house

It will be noted that the Standard Grant can now amount to as much as £350 per dwelling which is only £50 below the maximum Discretionary Grant although an owner can be called upon to execute costly improvements when applying for a Discretionary Grant. It will be appreciated that no grant can exceed 50% of the cost of “improvements” but when does it become “not reasonably practicable” to provide a bathroom within the existing dwelling under the terms of the standard grant scheme? Can owners be called upon to convert third bedrooms when the next tenant may have a mixed family? To put it another way, should sleeping or living accommodation be reduced at all, against the wishes of the applicant?

The conversions of two small cottages into one dwelling have presented the Council with several difficult applications and advice has been obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Standard Grant scheme does not apply to such cases but legislation, apart from the Minister’s circulars, is far from clear in the case of Discretionary Grants and the Council must decide whether this grant can be paid towards the cost of converting two dwellings to one, with the risk of losing the Ministry contribution. Having regard to the housing situation in the area, the Council will not approve such applications where it is possible to retain two dwellings, each containing one living room, kitchen and two bedrooms, along with bathroom additions.

A door-to-door survey in the parishes of Soham, Burwell and Fordham, covering 3,030 dwellings, revealed that 81% were provided with bathrooms.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Eight new licences and eleven renewals were granted during the year and a total of 105 caravans occupied licensed sites throughout the district.

Two applications were refused planning permission in connection with two additional caravans and one single van.

On behalf of the County Council and at the request of the Ministry a spot survey was made of all gypsies and other itinerants on March 10th, 1965. This was a national survey and the results have recently been published in Circular 26/66. As far as this rural district is concerned, the problem is not acute and the following figures summarize the situation:—

Itinerants who return from time to time	12 families
Fairly static but sites not licensed	3 families
Static on licensed sites	4 families

It has been necessary to warn landowners about the provisions of the Act, particularly relating to itinerants, and the Council was prepared to prosecute in three instances at Soham.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Act, but one outstanding Certificate was cancelled on completion of repairs.

Clearance of Unfit Dwellings.

Fifty two unfit dwellings were recorded as demolished and three houses were closed during the year; fifteen families were rehoused by the Council.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses.

There has been no change in the slaughtering facilities in the area, five premises being licensed as slaughterhouses. All animals and offals are inspected and stamped in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and the hours of slaughtering have not produced any insurmountable problems. One of the slaughterhouses is licensed for the killing and dressing of pigs and sheep only, no stunning pen being provided. No statutory action has been necessary under the provisions of Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 or Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. Routine inspections have been made by a Veterinary Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part
during the Year 1965.**

	Cattle not Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs not Sows	Sows	Sheep and Lambs	Horses
Number killed and inspected	461	1	3	2,118	43	946	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	96	—	—	232	2	22	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	20·8	—	—	11·0	4·7	2·4	—
Tuberculosis only:—							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	9	1	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	·4	2·3	—	—
Cysticercosis:—							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat and Offal Condemned.

	Bovine	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
Complete Carcasses	—	1	1
Heads	9	17	—
Lungs	4	47	4
Livers	50	161	17
Half Livers	30	4	2
Mesentery	—	11	—
Kidney	—	1	—
Hearts	4	61	—
Hocks	—	50	—
Spleen	—	1	—
Hindquarters	—	3	—
Carcase Meat and Trimmings ..	94½ lbs.	53 lbs.	1 lb.

Other foods condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

228 lbs. of Meat at Schools and Shops.
25 lbs. of Cooked Meats.
4 tins of Canned Meat.
50 tins of Other Food.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

These Regulations are strictly enforced in all premises where food is handled or stored. No statutory action was necessary but fifteen informal notices were served. Particular attention was paid to the display of cooked meats and similar produce but, in spite of the Milne Report following the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, there is no legislation to prevent a shopkeeper from displaying this type of foodstuff at room temperature. Two complaints about mouldy pies necessitated warnings to shop managers.

Ice Cream.

Sixteen samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Fifteen samples were reported as Grade 1, and one sample as Grade 2.

Ice cream is still manufactured on a small scale at the Soham premises and retailed from the proprietor's own vans. All ice cream sold from shops is packed by well known and reliable manufacturers.

Registered Food Premises.

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

(a) Sausage and Cooked Meat Premises	..	..	..	..	20
(b) Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	4
(c) Premises used for the storage and sale of ice cream	..	..	..	..	72
(d) Premises used for the manufacture of ice cream	..	..	..	..	1

One new registration certificate was issued during the year and two hundred and seven visits were made to the above premises. No premises are registered unless they comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Milk.

All milk production is under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and only designated milk is allowed to be retailed in the area. Twenty one dairy farms are registered.

Poultry.

There are no longer any plucking and dressing establishments in the area but local butchers carry out this work at Christmas time and when necessary throughout the year. Every effort is made to trace private premises where poultry dressing is likely to take place.

Licensed Premises.

Ninety three inspections of licensed premises were made during the year.

Extensive improvements have been carried out in two kitchens where catering is carried on and one occupier was advised before catering commenced. One of these establishments caters for outside functions, weddings, sports meetings etc. and one wonders how long it will be before the premises prove to be inadequate.

Bakehouses.

Nine village bakehouses continue to operate and provide part of the population with excellent "home baked" bread, produced under hygienic conditions. Twenty two visits were made to these premises.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-1958.

Eighteen slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year and two licences were issued to "learners" permitting slaughter under the supervision of an experienced slaughterman. No action was necessary under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

Four of the slaughterhouses, where adult bovines are handled, are provided with satisfactory stunning pens and captive bolt pistols are obligatory under legislation which has been operative for many years. The experienced slaughtermen consider the welfare of these animals of prime importance in the production of good meat.

Knacker’s Yard.

There are no licensed knackers yards in the area.

WATER SUPPLY

All piped water supplies are under the control of the Ely, Mildenhall and Newmarket Water Board. The Engineer to the Board, Mr. F. W. Sanders, makes the following comments in his Annual Report:—

“1965 has been the second year in succession when it has been possible to maintain the supply without recourse to restrictions on the use of hosepipes. The improvements the Board has made during the short time it has been in being have played their part, but it is unlikely that the supply would have been maintained if it had not been for rainfall in the spring and summer which had the effect of reducing the demand at a time when it usually reaches a peak. It is necessary to repeat again that it will not be until the Woodditton and Beck Row schemes are completed that it will always be possible to maintain an unrestricted supply. Progress has been made on these schemes and work is going on but neither will be ready for the spring of 1966 although water will almost certainly be available from the Woodditton scheme by the autumn.”

Swaffham Prior and Bottisham.

“Pressure in the mains in Bottisham village is maintained by the small pumping station at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, but very good progress has been made in a new main of 8” and 10” diameter which will eventually give an adequate supply to Bottisham from Swaffham Prior.”

Chippenham.

“The water in this borehole remained at a low level during the first part of the year but is responding to the summer and autumn rains.

Progress has been made on the new Woodditton source which is intended to relieve the Chippenham source, but it will not be ready for use until late in 1966.

To assist the area supplied by the Duchess Drive Booster Station, the old pumping station at Saxon Street has been recommissioned and although it will only produce something in the order of fifty thousand gallons per day, even such a small quantity is useful.”

Consumption ranged between the following figures:—

	Chippenham Pumping Station	Swaffham Prior Pumping Station	Bottisham Pumping Station	Saxon Street Pumping Station
Maximum Average Daily Consumption	Gallons 614,000 (April)	Gallons 129,161 (July)	Gallons 50,896 (January)	Gallons 6,484 (July)
Minimum Average Daily Consumption	510,032 (March)	100,968 (December)	42,358 (May)	2,500 (June)
Average Daily Consumption over the year	563,126	115,397	45,834	—

Sampling.

Samples are taken for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory.

Water Sampling during 1965

Sample	Main Supplies		Private Supplies		Total
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Bacteriological	111	—	13	8	132
Chemical	—	—	1	—	1

A further thirty eight samples were taken direct from the source at the Chippenham, Swaffham Prior, Bottisham and Saxon Street pumping stations by the Water Board, these were reported as satisfactory.

The eight unsatisfactory samples from four private wells were dealt with as follows:—

- *Extension to Public main 2 (four houses)
- Owner requested to connect to mains 2 (two houses)

*This extension will also serve four houses in the adjoining Urban District.

Typical Results of Analysis of Public Supplies.

Test	Chippenham	Swaffham Prior	Bottisham	Saxon Street
Physical Characters	Good	Good	Good	Good
Reaction	pH 7.4	pH 8.0	pH 8.1	pH 7.2
Parts per 100,000.				
Chloride	1.9	25.0	15.0	2.7
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.001	absent	0.026	absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen	absent	absent	absent	absent
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	0.020	0.050	0.020	0.020
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.72	0.03	absent	0.23
Nitrite Nitrogen	absent	absent	absent	absent
Poisonous Metals	absent	absent	absent	absent
Total Hardness	27.0	8.0	6.0	31.5
Iron	absent	0.016	0.008	0.045
Fluoride	Less than 0.01	0.02	0.02	Less than 0.01
Bacteriological Examination.				
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.	nil	nil	nil	nil
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 37°C.	nil	nil	nil	nil
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C.	nil	nil	nil	nil
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	None	Mineral matter	None	Mineral matter

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Swaffham Bulbeck Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme was completed during the year, all sewage being pumped to the Bottisham Sewage Treatment Works.

Chippenham Sewerage Scheme.

All new sewers were laid but the disposal plant had not been installed by the end of the year.

Swaffham Prior, Reach and Isleham Schemes.

Local Inquiries were held, the schemes have received Ministry approval and tendering was in progress at the time of this report. These schemes are to operate on activated sludge principles using extended aeration and contact stabilisation techniques.

Ashley Scheme.

This scheme, which involves part of Cheveley, is in course of preparation and in the meantime a small plant has been installed to cater for 16 pre-war Council houses.

Soham Fringe Areas.

No further progress has been made on the sewerage of these areas.

Kirtling.

The Council's Engineer is preparing a sewerage scheme for this parish.

Woodditton.

Following a special report from this department, the Council has agreed to give this parish priority in the sewerage schemes programme.

Amenity Survey.

Door to door surveys were carried out at Burwell, Fordham and Soham and the following results recorded:—

	Burwell	Fordham	Soham
(a) Total dwellings on line of sewer	1077	538	1416
(b) Dwellings connected and provided with water closets	999 (92.7%)	455 (84.6%)	1346 (95%)
(c) Dwellings where primitive sanitation still in use	48 (4.5%)	58 (10.8%)	41 (2.9%)
(d) Dwellings where cesspools still in use	30 (2.8%)	26 (4.6%)	29 (2%)
(e) Dwellings not provided with bath-rooms	100 (9.3%)	104 (19.3%)	367 (25.9%)

Closet Conversions.

Under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, 10 closet conversions were completed and contributions amounting to £250 were paid to owners.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of Household Refuse.

There has been little change in the weekly refuse collection service although a further 306 new dwellings have been built. This fact, with the reduction in the working week to 40 hours along with a wage increase, has resulted in a considerable rise in costs, as shown later. Annual holidays present a problem with the limited number of men engaged on this work but, by cancelling all refuse collections for two separate weeks during the year, the problem was overcome. Six long service men are entitled to additional holidays. One driver retired in September and was paid a substantial gratuity after serving the Council for 14 years. One of the loaders was given driving lessons and is now the only reserve driver on the staff.

The foreman has been provided with a Morris van which is a boon to the department and the spare refuse vehicle has been extremely useful on many occasions.

Refuse Disposal.

The method of disposal has been previously reported and a careful watch is kept on new developments in this field. A new type of revolving drum refuse disintegrator was inspected during the year but any changes in this direction were deferred. A private contractor is hired for bulldozing the two refuse dumps at a cost of £340 per annum.

Scrap Metal.

Three special collections of scrap metal were made, covering nine areas, and the sales amounted to £67. Special refuse collections are arranged from time to time but there is no organised policy on the removal of household furniture and other bulky articles although the Council's dumps are available by arrangement.

Salvaged Materials.

The following materials were baled and salvaged at the Burwell Depot:—

Material	Year ended 31st March, 1966			Year ended 31st March, 1965		
	T. C. Q.	£	s. d.	T. C. Q.	£	s. d.
Waste Paper	123 1 0	826	11 1	100 1 1	542	11 0
Non Ferrous Metals	10 0	50	10 0	— — —	—	— —
Rags and Sacking	2 15 3	55	3 6	2 0 1	41	14 9
Sundries		6	5 0		10	0
Miscellaneous Iron	13 7 3	33	9 5	33 0 2	99	12 0
TOTALS	139 14 2	971	19 0	135 2 0	684	7 9

At the end of the year, mixed waste paper and newsprint was being sold for the sum of £6 10s. 0d. and £7 0s. 0d. per ton respectively. All men shared a waste paper bonus of £418 and the general increase in sales will be noted.

Cesspool Emptying.

Under this heading it must be reported that costs have increased but are still well below a reasonable figure. The annual free service in unsewered areas is popular and 468 clearances were carried out, but this, and the low charge of £1 0s. 0d. per load, resulted in a charge on the general rate of £1,286. The Council decided to raise the charge in sewered areas to 30/- for the first load and 15/- for further loads and this charge was again increased in 1966. The tanker is also used for the regular desludging of small sewage plants and on many occasions it is necessary for the driver to operate without an assistant, for which he is paid a bonus.

Clearances during the year ended 31st March, 1966.

Private		Council		
Cesspools cleared	Loads	Cesspools cleared	Sewage plants	Loads
609	791	458	145	1,610

The following statistics are of interest:—

Statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1966
compared with previous year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

	March 1966	March 1965
Total Mileage	32,495	31,857
Refuse Collected—loads	1,425	1,371
Nett cost of service	£13,160†	£10,536
Cost per load—collection and disposal	£9 4 9	£7 13 9
Annual cost per 1,000 population	£605 17 11	£501 14 3
Vehicle Costs—including repayment of loans, etc.	£2,912	£2,580
Cost per Mile	1s. 10d.	1s. 8d.
Vehicles—actual running costs—	£1,600	£1329
Vehicles—actual running costs—cost per mile.. .. .	1s. 0d.	10d.
Fuel consumed:— gallons	2,863	2,681
Average mileage per gallon:—		
Derv	11.35	11.45
Income from salvage sales NET	£554 ★	£437 ★

★After deducting men’s bonus
†Including £371 Retirement Gratuity

Cesspool Emptying.

Total Mileage	13,000	13,840
Cost of Service	£3,021*	£2,353
Number of loads cleared	2,401	2,881
Cost per load—collection and disposal	£1 5s. 2d.	16s. 4d.
Fuel consumed—gallons	1,233	1,311
Fuel consumption per load—gallons	0.51	0.45

*Including £423 Retirement Gratuity.
Chargeable work amounted to £1,735.
Deficit to General Rate £1,286.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

At the end of the year, 97 premises were entered in the public health department's register under the provisions of the above Act. All occupiers had previously been circulated and provided with registration form OSR 1 and factory occupiers were advised on procedure.

With only two exceptions, all premises received a general inspection and the following informal notices were despatched to occupiers:—

Section of the Act	Number of Informal Notices
4. Cleanliness	16
5. Overcrowding	4
6. Temperature	28
7. Ventilation	23
8. Lighting	51
9. Sanitary Conveniences ..	29
10. Washing Facilities	23
11. Drinking Water	4
12. Accommodation for Clothing	2
13. Sitting Facilities	4
14. Seats for Sedentary Workers	2
15. Eating Facilities	1
16. Floors, Passages and Stairs	17
17. Fencing of Machinery ..	3
24. First Aid Provisions ..	15
49. Notification of Employment	1
50. Information for Employees	5

Exemptions.

No Exemption Certificates have been applied for and applications are not encouraged.

Accidents.

Only one accident was reported involving a man's fall from a fork-lift truck. Although a full scale investigation was not necessary, the premises were visited.

Administration.

All inspections and visits are carried out by two public health inspectors, as part of their routine duties, under the supervision of the Chief Inspector. All clerical work has been absorbed by the Clerk/Typist in the public health department.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	90
Retail Shops	198
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	33
Catering Establishments open to the Public	18
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	5
Total	344
Total Males	130
Total Females	214

In response to L.A. Circular 9 (Supp. No. 1) 33 visits were made to premises when special attention was paid to lighting. Twenty two notices were despatched to occupiers, pointing out deficiencies and listing the standards recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society. A full report was submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming pools in the area but the number of portable pools at the schools increased from five to seven. Head teachers were given every assistance and advice on efficient filtration and chlorination and the number of young swimmers produced by the end of the season was very encouraging. Spot checks were made for chlorination and the following twenty samples were collected for bacteriological examination.

School	Result in 100 ml.		
	Plate Count	Coliform bacilli	B. Coli (type 1)
Bottisham ..	(a) 0	0	0
	(b) 0	0	0
	(c) 0	0	0
	(d) 0	0	0
Burwell ..	(a) 0	0	0
	(b) 0	0	0
Dullingham ..	(a) 0	0	0
	(b) 0	0	0
	(c) 0	0	0
Fordham ..	(a) 16	Present	0
	(b) 0	0	0
Isleham ..	(a) 17	Present	Present
	(b) 0	0	0
	(c) 0	0	0
	(d) 1	0	0
Kennett ..	(a) 0	0	0
	(b) 0	0	0
Soham.. ..	(a) 1	0	0
	(b) 0	0	0
	(c) 0	0	0

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council's Rodent Officer treated 318 rat infestations during the year but most of the farmers employ a private contractor or carry out treatments themselves. The free service to householders continues and business premises are dealt with on repayment.

Disinfestation and Disinfection.

Fifty two wasps' nests were eliminated by the Rodent Officer in addition to the treatment of ten ant infestations where the occupiers sought advice.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

No applications were received for licences to keep pet shops.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

One complaint relating to smuts from oil fired boilers received attention. A full inspection of the three boilers at the nearby factory was made and it was concluded that the nuisance was created when flue cleaning operations took place. The boilers are fully automatic, provided with flame failure device and well maintained and the chimneys construction provides for heat retention in the flue gases to avoid condensation. No further complaints have been received.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

A petition was received during the year relating to a noise nuisance from a box factory, most of the noise emanating from a corrugator and printer slotters. A series of nightly sound level meter readings were taken in the vicinity and during the summer, when factory doors and windows were open, these readings ranged between 52 dBA and 62 dBA. Winter readings, in close proximity to dwellings were from 45 dBA to 54 dBA. Background noise when the factory was closed amounted to 32 dBA. Unfortunately, there are no statutory standards relating to noise but the Wilson Report recommends the following maximum, adjusted to suit the conditions applicable in this case:—

Night readings—inside dwellings 30 dBA

Outside dwellings 40 dBA

By using an octave band filter, it was found that the noise was mainly in the 250c/s frequency band. Using the "equal annoyance" curves produced by the International Standardising Organisation, Noise Ratings (NR) of 34 NR to 45 NR were deduced, from which one could expect complaints. However, after correspondence and discussion with the factory owners, a firm of Acoustical Consultants was employed and their report was based on the findings of the public health department. Following a conference at the factory, a number of large external door openings were abolished and certain opening windows were fixed. It has been recommended that a maximum noise level of 45 dBA and a Noise Rating of 35 NR should be obtained at the boundary of the factory site.

It should be emphasised that full co-operation was obtained from the owners and no complaints have been received since remedial measures were carried out. In the meantime, the matter is kept under review.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no premises registered in the area.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Two establishments were licensed, one for the boarding of twenty five dogs and one for the boarding of eight cats. No action has been necessary.

Manure Establishment.

Following complaints about a nuisance created by the owners of a manure business, the owner was requested to take suitable steps to remove the large quantity of horse manure from the vicinity of houses and to carry out other works to avoid the discharge of foul liquid to the highway. This was followed by statutory action under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, when the magistrates served an Abatement Order and required the defendant to pay the sum of £11 5s. 0d. costs.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1965 for the
Rural District of Newmarket in the County of Cambridgeshire.

Prescribed Particulars of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities (i.e. factories not having mechanical power)	10	6	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (i.e. factories having mechanical power)	57	52	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	67	58	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14	14	—	—	—

